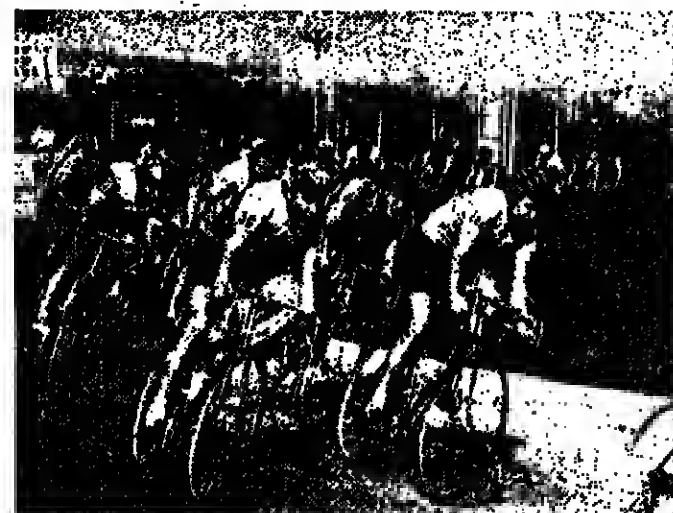


# SPORTS



The 12th, closing stage, of the "Sotalshticheskaya Industriya" sewer pipe cycling race rolling to the finishing line in Novosibirsk.

## PRIZES FOR CYCLISTS

Alghonius Valtkus, 21, from Klaipeda was the 12th concluding stage of the many-day race for the "Sotalshticheskaya Industriya" newspaper prize in the 28th national championship. He covered 74 km in 1 hr 37 min 54 sec, two seconds ahead of Andriy Toporishchev, from Khabarovsk, and Ravil Vazirzadev, from Uzbekistan.

Victor Demidenko, 19, Central Army Club racer from Khabarovsk, captured the overall title. A twice world junior champion, he is the youngest in the history of easy-day competitions in this country to have won such a title. He covered 1,424 km on route from Dnepropetrovsk to Mayak Zvezda in 14 hr 11 min 33 sec. Vladimir Voloshin, 29, from Tashkent came second in 34 hr 15 min 24 sec, and world junior champion Oleg Chudakov, 19, from the Soviet sports club and studying at the Rostov teachers' college, came third in 34 hr 17 min 42 sec.

## VICTORY ON A NEW TRACK

Ivan Romanov, from Khabarovsk, and Sergei Nikitenko, from Khabarovsk, have won a 150-lap bunch race with 30 intermediate finishes on the new Spartak cycling track, which capped the national cup and championship competitions.

Sergei Kopylov, from Tula, Moscow Olympics bronze medalist and world champion, won the sprint, clocking an excellent 10.9 sec in the final 200 m. He also made the best outdoor performance in the country ever in the 1,000 m standing start in 1 min 04.963 sec.

## CHIBURDANIDZE CONSOLIDATES HER LEAD

Defending world chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze is leading 3.5 to 3.5 after winning the adjourned ninth game. She has only to pick up 2.5 points in the remaining seven games to retain the title.

The match recently moved from the resort town of Borzhomi, where the first half of the contest was played, to Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. According to chess referee Grandmaster Miroslav Filipov, of Czechoslovakia, the first half was impeccably organized.

## HOSTESSES TAKE ALL

During two days the Khristo Botev gymnastics in Sofia hosted the tenth rhythmic exercises tournament which drew competitors from Budapest, Bucharest, Moscow, Prague, and Sofia.

The event was dominated by Bulgaria, which took the first five all-around titles. Nadya Kalyanova, who recently won the international prize, was the top all-arounder. Sofia captured the team title, followed by Moscow and Prague.

## SPARTAK WON BADMINTON TITLES

The Spartak badminton team made up of Anatoly Skripko, Yevgeny Dayakov and Vadim Serebrennikov, from Minsk, Svetlana Balyasova and Nikolai Voronkov, from Mogilyov, and Elida Sharafutdinova, from Baku, have won their second successive national championship, held this time at the Palace of Sports of the Krasnoye Sormovo Works.

## ITALY CAPTURES WORLD CUP

Italian walkers have won the world cup contested by over 170 male and female entrants from 19 countries. The competition was held outside Valencia, Spain. The Italian team failed to win any individual title, though, which went to Mexican Ernesto Cacho and Raul Gonzalez and S. Gustafsson, of Sweden. Cacho covered 20 km over the El Soler 2.5-km waterloot circuit in 1 hr 23 min 52 sec. Yevgeny Yevyakov, from Sochi, was fourth in 1 hr 24 min 51 sec. Anatoly Solomin, from Kiev, seventh (1 hr 26 min 39 sec), and Pyotr Pochenchuk, from Grodno, eighth (1 hr 27 min 03 sec).

## RALLY ACROSS THE CARPATHIANS

117 crews driving ordinary models and 33 ones steering specially equipped cars have competed in the third final stage of the 24th all-Union auto rally championship in the Carpathians in the seventh, eighth and tenth cycles (Lada, Moskvich and Volga).

Estonia won the team title, Lithuania came second, and the Russian Federation third. Vallo Soos and Tooni Vuori, from Estonia, won the special car class.

## THERE'S STILL A LONG WAY TO GO...

The 36th national ice hockey championship got under way in late September, and the first division clubs have played five games each—which is not a lot but enough for some conclusions to be drawn and for a rough assessment of their potential and prospects to be reached. As expected, the defending champion Central Army Club and last year's runner-up Moscow Spartak have taken the lead, having won all their games. Trailing them with four points less each are Moscow Dynamo and Krylya Sovetov; while still further behind, in a solid pack, lie the rest of the teams.



The Central Army Club edged Moscow Dynamo, 4-3, in a recent hotly contested game.

Photo by Anatoly Okhmokovich

As before, the Central Army Club is gearing up to defend the title, but the odds are it won't be as plain sailing for them as it has been in previous years, when the club clinched the title long before the championships rolled to a close. One reason is that their major opponents, Moscow Dynamo and Spartak, have now far more impressive line-ups and have gained a lot in proficiency. Another is that there are many new young faces on the roster this season, with goalie Vladimir Tretyak the only survivor of the brilliant constellation of the players of the 70s.

The big question is whether these budding, though already experienced and celebrated players, are going to be able to carry on the club's tradition of always being No. 1 in Soviet hockey. An answer of a sort was provided by their recent game v Moscow Dynamo in which the club showed much will to win and character, having regained the initiative in the last minutes of the match to chalk up a very important victory.

Moscow Spartak, attempted to compete with the Central Army Club in the race for the title last year, but gave up the chase halfway through the season. At present Spartak looks set for a

Mikhail GERTSIK



## OF INTEREST

A close-throwing competition is regularly held in a picturesque spot near the Swiss town of Interlaken. Under the rules of the game, which is nearly 180 years old, the stone must weigh exactly 83.5 kg. This year's winner is Josef Kitzel who improved his own 1976 record by 10 cm, throwing his stone at a distance of 3 m 61 cm.

# INFORMATION

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## PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS AND PEACEFUL COOPERATION

There are good prospects for continued mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the FRG to the fields of the economy, science, culture and other areas. Such cooperation answers the interests of both countries and will have a positive effect on the general improvement of the political climate in Europe. This was the opinion expressed during the course of talks in the Kremlin between Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt, chairman of the alliance of German trade unions (FDG).

Also stressed was the important role that public organizations, representing the interests of the working people, can play in the drive to curb the dangerous arms race to ensure a lasting peace in Europe and the peaceful cooperation of all European countries.

## LEONID BREZHNEV TO VISIT FRG

Leonid Brezhnev is to visit on November 23-24 this year the Federal Republic of Germany, at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

Two Moroccan lawyers who earlier this month visited Cairo on instructions of the Secretary of the League of the Arab Lawyers have reported at

a press conference in Paris that on the night of September 1, between five and six thousand people opposed to the Sadat regime were arrested and not 1.5 thousand as was claimed by the authorities.

A spokesman for the US Naval Transport Command Vice-Admiral Kent Carroll has said that over the next decade his branch of the armed forces will increase its strength fourfold. Among other things he said that there would be an increase from seven to thirteen in the strength of the fleet of cargo ships cruising off the island of Diego Garcia capable of supporting combat operations of 12 thousand Marines and several squadrons of the US Air Force.



## Red Cross gift to Angola

Losada, M/S "Nikolai Shvergov" recently sailed from Tallinn to Angola carrying a cargo of medicines, bandages, blankets, tents, condensed milk and baby food, a gift from the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the

USSR to the people living in Angola's southern provinces, the victims of aggression by racist South Africa. Two other batches of similar goods have been delivered to Angola by M/S "Alexander Ostrov" and by "Arcturion".

## DIPLOMATS AT WORKER CHURILOV'S EXHIBITION



Diplomats at the exhibition. Boris Churilov second from right. Photos by Mikhail Rukhmarev

Boris Churilov, an amateur artist from Kharkov, has put together an excellent exhibition now on view to the former 17th-century Simeon Stroganov church at 5 Vorovskiy St in Moscow.

His drawings on birch bark depicting the famous architectural monuments in Russia's old towns are causing great interest among Muscovites in view of the artist's unusual choice of material.

A group of diplomats accredited to Moscow were invited to the preview of the exhibition where some of them were interviewed by our correspondent, who started off, however, by talking to Boris Churilov.

"I am not the first person to use this material," the artist said. "Our ancestors used to write letters on birch bark and made household utensils from it. I just discovered that a well-kept pencil leaves brown lines on the bark. The rest comes from hard work and the desire to reproduce the wonderful creations of our early architects."

Suwardi Wasono, Counselor at the Indonesian Embassy, said: "This is the first time that I have seen art and your indigenous tree, the birch, combined. The artist, of course, is a tree which, I identify with Russian nature. I had a chance to speak with the artist, Boris Churilov, an interesting person who is working

## SWEDISH BALLET IN MOSCOW

This ballet company of the Swedish Royal Opera House has come to Moscow. They have already shown Jules Massenet's ballet "Mephisto" (the production is by MacMillan) at the Bolshoi's stage. The Swedish company, which has already visited Leningrad and Riga, will acquaint Muscovites with a programme of one-act ballets.

The current tour, continuous traditional artistic links between the two countries. Thus, for instance, Yv. Grigorovich has staged at Stockholm the ballet "The Stone Flower" by Sergei Prokofiev.

In the photo: A scene from "Mephisto".

(Continued on page 3)

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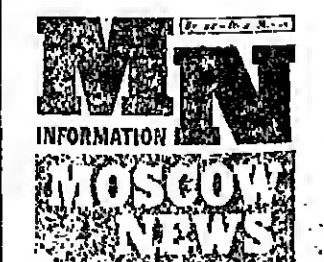
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## Reagan on economic relations with the developing nations

Philadelphia. Economic relations and military preparations are the two main components of American policy, in this context, American relations with the developing countries are of crucial importance, said President Reagan, in a speech to the Council on International Affairs, during which he talked about American policy towards the developing nations. The speech had been timed to coincide with the summit meeting between the heads of state and government of a number of capitalist and developing countries, to be held next week to the Mexico city of Cancun.

According to the president, among the foreign economic policy measures his administration intends to take is an "improvement of the climate" in the developing countries for facilitating capital investment by Western monopolies. Reagan pointed out that today private investment accounted for as much as 70 per cent of all the capital influx into the developing world, but he neglected to mention that this had led to the considerable indebtedness of the newly-independent states. The International Monetary Fund estimates that the latter's debt to the West now stands at \$80 billion dollars.



The face of America's foreign policy.  
Drawing by Vyacheslav Chukhida

## CIA given unrestricted run of the ground

New York. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has compiled a report analysing the new provisions regulating CIA activity contained in the presidential draft enactment submitted to Congress.

In its comment on the report, AP concludes that the Administration has given the CIA complete freedom of action in conducting wholesale surveillance of people, political parties and public organizations in the country. The CIA has been empowered to open private mail without being sanctioned to do so by legal authorities, as well as to make use of files on private individuals compiled by financial and medical establishments, telephone companies, etc.

## run of the ground

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## 'CHICKEN WAR' GOES ON

Brussels. The Commission of the Common Market has given Britain another month in which it is to lift the restrictions on the imports of poultry from the other EEC countries. These restrictions were unilaterally introduced by the British Agriculture Ministry in August, affecting mostly France, the main poultry exporter into Britain. France has vigorously protested against this protectionist measure as "absolutely unjustified".

The "chicken war" has already been discussed by the EEC agriculture ministers who have failed to settle the differences over this matter. If Britain does not comply with the demand by the EEC Commission until October 30, this matter will be presented before the European Communities Court.

## SPAIN MAY SOON JOIN NATO

Washington. Spain's entry into NATO and the EEC topped the agenda at talks held between Juan Carlos, King of Spain, and President Reagan, the Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and Congress leaders.

America has announced its full support for these plans and is counting on Spain being formally admitted to NATO at the next session of the bloc's council to be held this December. For his part Juan Carlos promised Washington that Spain would be a "loyal ally" of the United States.

## First steps of new Egyptian President

Cairo. The new President of Egypt, Hosni Mubarak, has declared the composition of his government. All ministers remain unchanged. Mubarak's previous post of vice-president remains vacant. Thus, he is president, prime minister, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and general secretary of the ruling National-Democratic Party. Mubarak personifies all powers to the country.

Addressing the National Assembly, Mubarak has declared that he intends to continue President Sadat's line. Also he said that Sadat's "open door" policy will be continued and that Egypt will observe the Camp David terms and will continue its "normalization" of relations with Israel and talks on "Palestinian autonomy". According to Mubarak, Egypt's policy in the Middle East will remain unchanged even after the ultimate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai which is said to take place by April 1982.

New York. President Reagan had behind the closed doors

a meeting in the White House of the National Security Council which was to discuss the "Bright Star" military manoeuvres. The paper also reports that Reagan gave his go ahead to State Secretary Haig and Defense Secretary Weinberger's initiative to carry out this huge operation early in November on the territory of Egypt, the Sudan, Oman and Somalia.

As part of a general anti-Libyan scheme Reagan's Administration has sent to Egypt to AWACS planes which are intended for surveillance and control of military operations. This was disclosed by an official spokesman for the Department of State who also said that the planes had already arrived in Egypt and were to remain there for an unspecified period of time.

ABC has quoted Weinberger as saying that the security of the AWACS planes will be provided by "Nimble" with fighters which was ordered to sail to the Egyptian shores.

## STATEMENT BY IRANIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Tehran. Iran's Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a statement in which it demanded that the United States should withdraw all its troops and warships from the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean. After the death of Sadat, the statement says, the United States is trying to bolster the wobbly puppet regimes, in particular in Egypt, so as to expand its aggression against the region's independent peoples. At present the whole world witnesses the military expansion of the United States, witness how Reagan and his administration are trying by force of arms to

establish their domination in the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean and the Mediterranean.

The Islamic Republic of Iran, the statement says, regards these actions of the United States as interference in the internal affairs of the Egyptian people and the peoples of other Moslem countries.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry expresses confidence that the policy of the United States in this area of the world will meet with failure as to those who are following the path of Camp David, the fate of the Sadat regime awaits them.

## VIEWPOINT

Edgar CHOPOROV

## MISSILES AS TRUMPS?

Can talks avert war? It appears that there are various answers to this question. In our nuclear age, as any unbiased, thinking person would tell you, one cannot rely on confrontation and mutual infidelity. Talks are needed to search for mutually acceptable decisions not prejudicial to the interests of either side. Finally, the experience of international relations indicates that such a search yields results favourable for the international climate.

There are, however, people who think differently. Eugene Restow, director of the US arms control and disarmament agency, believes that one should not place excessive hopes on the possibility that war might be averted through arms control talks. On the other ways of avoiding war, Restow remains silent. As we know, the American leaders have things more important than peace on their minds: the arms race and their attempt to secure to the role of world policeman.

Restow's statement sounds all the more menacing having been made in Bonn only hours before the start of the biggest anti-war demonstration in FRG history. The demand by West Europeans for an American-Soviet arms control agreement, Restow in-

dicted, will not effect Washington's position at the forthcoming talks with Moscow. Restow, as we see, is trying to subvert the talks by many people in Washington aside from Restow. State Secretary A. Haig has repeatedly claimed that talks with the USSR could only succeed once the NATO missile decision had been implemented, while Defense Undersecretary F. Felt said even after the agreement on talks was reached the Soviet Union should have no cause to doubt in Western readiness to deploy its medium range missiles.

The implementation of the Pentagon missile schedules aims at upsetting the balance of power between the USSR and the USA. And such a balance, as a fact repeatedly acknowledged by the Washington group leaders themselves and recognized at the SALT-3 talks, regional parity in Europe is maintained by each side having roughly a thousand nuclear weapons carriers each. As regards strategic weapons, NATO as a whole has one and a half times more than the Warsaw Treaty—9,200 to 6,000.

As for the Soviet SS-20 missiles, each one of them replaces one and more often two—outdated missiles, which are not deployed anywhere else after being removed from position.



Portrait of Eugene Restow.

Hence such modernization does not result in an increase in the number of Soviet medium range missiles in the western areas of the Soviet Union, whereas the placement in Western Europe of new American missiles—having what is more, the strategic goal of striking at targets deep within Soviet territory—would give the West a 150 per cent superiority in nuclear medium range carriers, as well as increasing Western superiority in the explosive power of the existing arsenals.

It is, indeed, a strange idea, to put it mildly—first to upset the parity and then start negotiating. It would not be more productive to discard all hopeless expectations of achieving military superiority and to search for a solution now, while the parity still holds. Working on this assumption, the USSR stresses its readiness to suspend deployment of medium range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, the day the talks start in earnest. But this will happen only if America announces that it will not bolster nuclear medium range weapons in Europe during the talks.

The advantages of such a position are clear to every West European. New nuclear missiles should not be placed in the FRG during the present talks, says Richard Eppler, one of the leaders of Germany's Social Democratic Party. It is also known that the Soviet Union does not insist on preserving the entire quantity of rockets deployed in its western areas and will start cutting them down provided the implementation of the NATO decision is removed from the agenda.

In short, only talks—and fair and constructive talks, during which each side will strive for their successful conclusion—can lead humanity out of the nuclear stalemate.

## POLISARIO BRINGS DOWN MOROCCAN PLANES

Rabat. Addressing an emergency parliament meeting, M. Bouabid, Prime Minister of Morocco, said that on October 1, Moroccan troops had been attacked by POLISARIO combatants. Two Moroccan C-130 cargo planes and one Mirage F-1 fighter were shot down in Western Sahara.

Paris. A official representative for the POLISARIO Front is quoted by France-Press as confirming that there have been clashes between Moroccan troops and POLISARIO forces.

## DIPLOMATS AT WORKER CHURILLOV'S EXHIBITION

(Continued from page 1)

man, who has transformed his hobby into an occupation. Belay Girmay, First Secretary, Embassy of Socialist Ethiopia: "I just cannot believe that all these drawings are human creations. I know Churilov's mistakes have been admitted in France and Finland; I would like to see an exhibition of his works in Africa, in my own country. Boris Churilov has agreed to this—a former steelworker, he says, he is not afraid of our hot climate."

Zhang Miao, Second Secretary, Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic: "I've never seen anything of the kind before. Despite the fact that in China people often make beautiful objects from natural materials, including pictures made from feathers or shells. What especially strikes me here is that of the 60 works on display no two are of the same colour: colours range from pale pink to violet."

Maria AMAROVA

AM INFORMATION No. 12, 1981

## FACTS AND EVENTS

France will restrict the imports of Japanese goods if that country does not take steps to eliminate the trade imbalance in the trade between the two countries. This has been announced by the French Minister of Overseas Trade Michel Jobart who met a delegation of Japanese industrialists, leaders of 15 major companies and banks from Japan. France, he said, will be forced to take the protectionist measures if Japan does not alter its attitude to trade.

The meeting has ended in Tripoli of the Committee on Economic Questions set up under the bilateral Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Libya, the Democratic Yemen, and Ethiopia. Delegates discussed progress in economic relations between the three countries.

The US Attorney General B. Parker has announced that the trial of John Hinckley, the man who eight months ago made an attempt on the life of President Reagan, is to begin in Washington on November 30.

The American Voyager-2 spacecraft has discovered the hottest point in the Solar System. Situated near Saturn, this point is 300 times hotter than the solar corona.

A spokesman for the Spanish Navy has announced that Spain is to hold joint naval exercises with the Americans. The manoeuvres are to take place between October 26 and November 4 in the south-east and west of the Spanish coast.

The new Norwegian government has been sworn in following the elections for September 13-14. The new Prime Minister is Høyre, leader of the Conservatives. The new Foreign Minister is Sverre Strøy.

## PEOPLE

The Chicago "Sun Times" has accused 73-year-old Cardinal John Cody of giving nearly a million dollars of his parishioners' donations to a woman-land who has already purchased a 100-household-dollar villa in Florida. The cardinal himself says that Ellen Dolan Wilson, the 74-year-old recipient of the money, is not a personal friend of his, but a distant relative.

Mr. Kida, an office worker from the Japanese city of Kyoto, has had his family suddenly increased by four members after his wife bore him two boys and two girls. The doctors report that the mother and the babies are in excellent health.

40-year-old John Minnock, dubbed "the heaviest man in the world", is again back in hospital. Three years ago, Mr. Minnock, who then weighed 1,400 pounds or 635 kg, was on the verge of death. At the time he was saved by doctors who put him on a special 16-month diet after which he lost nearly 900 pounds (or some 400 kg). In recent weeks, however, Minnock has again begun to gain weight at a catastrophic pace.

## A PRIEST'S DASHED HOPES

Rome. The sudden surge of young worshippers to his church delighted the priest at a church in Via Anicia, in Rome. It was some time before the priest discovered the reason for this: a large cache of battle-riders' armor in the graveyard.



The signatures of people protesting against Spain's entry into NATO are collected in Madrid.

Telephoto ADN-TASS

## Science and technology

### THE USES OF WASTE PAPER

The world's paper manufacturers are always on the lookout for new, effective methods of processing waste paper. Tests have been carried out at the pulp-and-paper industry institute in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, on new equipment for processing old newspapers, used punched cards, paper packing and so on. The technological process involved is rather simple. Waste paper is cut into small strips and treated with hot water. After this a special rotary machine sorts the mass of pulp into light and dark shades. A solution of glue is added to the light pulp which is transformed into smooth and clean paper suitable for exercise books and notepaper. The dark pulp is utilized for packing cardboard.

### ACUPUNCTURE AS CURE FOR STOUTNESS

Acupuncture enthusiasts maintain that it cures most diseases. Recently, a new claim has been made by acupuncturists. Toshio Makioka, a doctor from the University of Mie Daigaku, in Japan, maintains that a specially devised course in acupuncture enables a stout man to lose six-seven kg to weight in a month. Speaking at a conference of acupuncturists in Nagoya, Dr. Makioka said that he had treated several cases in the carotids, when a needle is inserted into these, the production of insulin is reduced and thus a man loses his appetite. Volunteers who underwent a special course of treatment cut down their weight by two kilos to two weeks.

## SOVIET AND FRENCH SCIENTISTS EXPLORE SPACE

In France the Soviet and French scientists have ended their 10th meeting on cooperation in the exploration of space. Speaking at a press conference, Professor P. Marek, deputy director general of the French centre for space exploration, stressed that the meeting allowed to evaluate the results achieved in the Soviet-French cooperation, and to exchange views on the final scientific data obtained from the Aurville satellite which was recently launched under the Soviet-French Arcadia programme. He said that the information from the satellite was of great scientific interest.

The meeting also examined preparations for the implementation of the next joint project.

Most attention was concentrated on the preparations for a joint flight by Soviet and French spacecraft on board the Soviet Soyuz space complex. This month, he said, the French will deliver to the Soviet Union the instruments which are to be used to carry out the experiments during the flight.

The head of the Soviet delegation, Academician V. Kotelnikov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences and Chairman of the Intercomet Council, stressed that the meeting allowed to evaluate the results achieved in the Soviet-French cooperation, and to exchange views on the final scientific data obtained from the Aurville satellite which was recently launched under the Soviet-French Arcadia programme. He said that the information from the satellite was of great scientific interest.

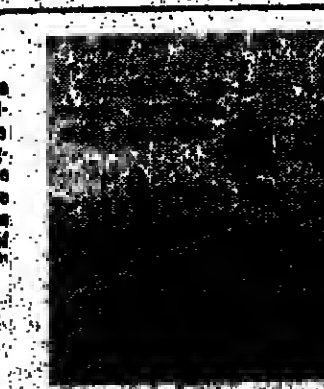
The meeting also examined preparations for the implementation of the next joint project.

## OF INTEREST

Seen through the eyes of a California artist, this old castle represents a rare "treasure" in the collection of an anatomologist. The "West Coast" magazine "Mysteries" writes that a crime was needed in order to perform the operation on this symbol of great power: the "pin" single weight two tonnes.

### Poisonous snake at large in London

Following a complaint of a woman from London, London doctors came across an unusual discovery: a poisonous snake. A woman had found it in her house. It was a cobra, a species of cobra. It was found in a room. It was found in a room. It was found in a room.



### Order for faithfulness

In Lithuania, where polygamy is prohibited, a man, after getting up to the point of a special order, has married the wife of his first wife. It was a case of bigamy. It was a case of bigamy. It was a case of bigamy.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### CONSPIRACY AGAINST LIBYA

Washington is launching a new stage in its large-scale military preparations in the Middle East. Their main objective now is to overthrow Libya, writes A. Kapralov in IZVESTIA. As a direct rehearsal for an invasion of Libya, the United States is planning large-scale military manoeuvres codenamed "The Bright Star" for early November. These manoeuvres, in which American troops will take part, will be held in Egypt, in the immediate vicinity of the Libyan border.

While executing the conspiracy against Libya, and preparing to invade it, Washington is fomenting anti-Libyan sentiment in order to justify its subsequent actions to the world. America by means of groundless allegations concerning carotid "subversive" Libyan actions, accuses Libya of aggression against Chad and of threatening the Sudan from the territory of the former country. These are deliberate lies.

The Libyan troops are in Chad at the request of the legitimate government of that country and in keeping with the friendship and union treaty between the two countries, signed on June 15, 1970.

It is up to the peoples of Libya and Chad to decide what sort of government they want. It is also up to these states alone to decide on their mutual relations. Any encroachment on these sovereign rights can only be viewed as impermissible actions of an aggressive nature.

### NEUTRON WEAPON—THREAT TO UNIVERSAL PEACE

The production of the neutron weapon may have most dangerous consequences for the cause of universal peace, writes the journal INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The journal points out that a new barbaric type of weapon of mass annihilation of people is launched into batch production. Doctors, scientists, and specialists authoritatively stated the extreme danger of the consequences of the use of the neutron weapon. The neutron weapon is one of the most refined varieties of the nuclear weaponry, which is, just as the atomic bomb, a weapon of mass annihilation.

The assertion that the neutron weapon is aimed at military personnel, taking part in combat operations, and does not affect civilians is obviously aimed at uninformed people, the journal stresses. It is known that even at a distance of 1,200 metres from the epicentre of the blast of a neutron bomb with a capacity of one kilotonne (the bomb dropped on Hiroshima had a capacity of 20 kilotonnes) there will be an area of 4.5 square kilometres in size where all living things will be killed. Over an area of 15 square kilometres people will be subjected to radiation which will cause grave diseases in them and genetic impairments in their offspring.

The neutron bomb is dangerous not only for the living but also for the succeeding generations. It is the civilians who will sustain heaviest casualties given the dense population in a number of countries where the neutron weapon is likely to be stationed, the journal concludes.

### PATH TOWARDS GOODNEIGHBOURLINESS

It is important to take into account the post-war realities in order to develop genuine goodneighbourliness. PRAVDA writes in its article on Soviet-Japanese relations. Attempts not to recognize these realities and lay territorial claims to a neighbouring state are not only senseless but also dangerous. The attempt to poison the atmosphere of goodneighbourliness by a rumour about the "Soviet military threat" and review the results of World War II are needed in Japan only by the forces which would like to cross out the peaceful provisions of its constitution.

Pointing out that goodneighbourliness and cooperation correspond to the vital interests of both the Soviet and the Japanese peoples, the newspaper goes on, one can only welcome political consultations. The USSR has reaffirmed more than once its readiness for such a dialogue, including by constructive initiatives (for instance, the proposal to conclude a Soviet-Japanese treaty on goodneighbourliness and cooperation, the idea to spread to the Far East confidence-building measures in the military area). The future will show whether Japan is also ready for such a dialogue.

### Loch Ness reveals further mysteries

It was to be believed "The Sunday Times". Loch Ness in Scotland is literally "swarming" with "dangerous animals". According to the "popular" version, the Loch Ness monster, the "Loch Nessie", was discovered by a group of people in this deep-water lake. This eight-centimetre, resembling a shrimp, was found by a group of people at a depth of 200 metres not far from the shore. The "famous" monster lives.

Having studied the Loch Nessie, experts have concluded that it is a "new" variety of monster.

Handwritten text in the right margin: "The Loch Ness monster is a new variety of monster."

AM INFORMATION No. 12, 1981



## Round the Soviet Union

● A PLAN FOR THE RATIONAL USE OF LAND RESOURCES IN ARMENIA HAS BEEN DRAWN UP BY SCIENTISTS FROM THAT SOVIET CONSTITUENT REPUBLIC. 90 per cent of whose territory lies at heights of over one kilometre above sea level. The plan provides for the reclamation of 100 thousand hectares of rock-strewn foothills, while vineyards and fields are to be held out on mountain slopes.

● A TREASURE TROVE OF FOLKLORE OF THE PEOPLES LIVING IN THE KORYAK TUNDRA HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE VILLAGE OF LESNOYE, ON THE COAST OF THE SEA OF OKHOTSK, where many previously unknown songs, tales, folk legends have been recorded by staff members of the Koryak Centre for Folk Art. Using Koryak tunes as a foundation, the old Koryak "Khalela" festival and the "Nurgonok" festival of the Evenk deer-breeders, have been revived.

● IN A RESTORED WIND-MILL, NEAR THE CITY OF PANEVEZYS IN LITHUANIA, A UNIQUE MUSEUM OF "LITHUANIAN SILK" (THIS IS THE NAME GIVEN TO FLAX IN THIS BALTIC REPUBLIC) HAS BEEN OPENED. The exhibits demonstrate the 1,000-year-old history of natural flax weaving.

● AN ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY HAS BEEN SET UP IN ARTEK, A CHILDREN'S RESORT IN THE CRIMEA. Telescopes and other instruments through which the children will be able to observe the stars have been put at their disposal. Still earlier, at the initiative of Yuri Gagarin, the first cosmonaut, a cosmonauts township was set up in Artek.

● AN EXHIBITION "AUTUMN-81" WAS OPENED IN RIGA WITH 350 WORKS OF ART ON DISPLAY. Represented are both well-known artists and students and graduates of the Academy of Art of this Baltic republic. The paintings, sculpture and drawings on view depicted the history and the present-day life of the Latvian republic.

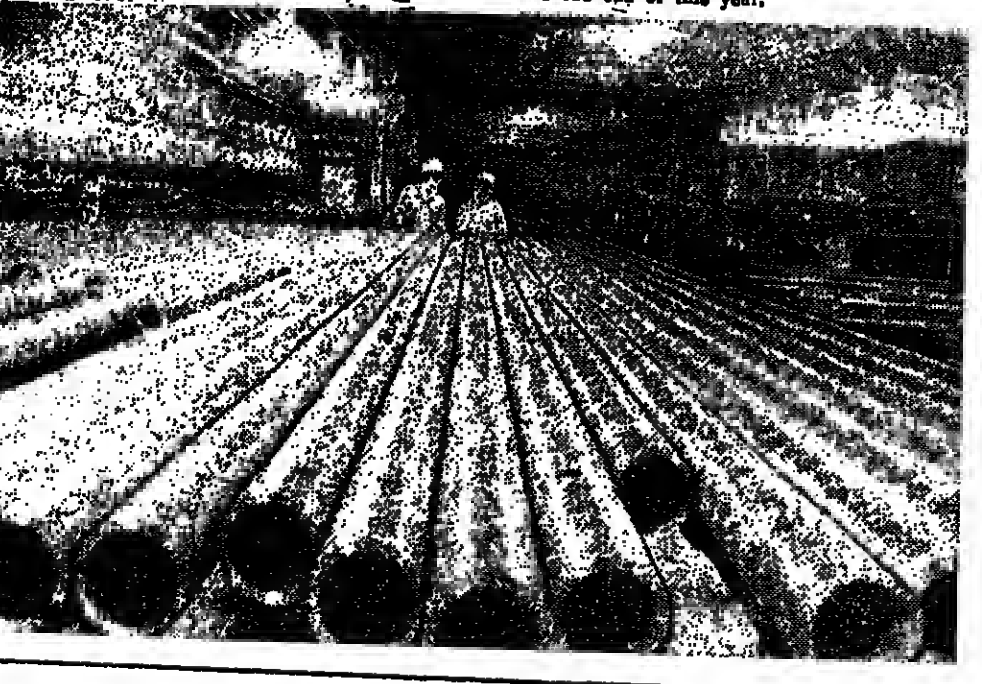
## VOLZHSKY PIPES

The steel pipe factory in the town of Volzhsky, in the Volgograd Region, is one of the oldest and largest enterprises of its kind in the country. It produces steel pipes, including pipes of large diameter, for all end gas pipelines, urban mains and for the construction of large aqueducts and irrigation systems.

The factory is the first in the Soviet Union to cover large pipes with a corrosion-proof epoxy coating to ensure their long-term life. A new technology for the heat treatment of the metal has also been adopted, making it possible to

produce thicker pipes and in this way to reduce the consumption of steel.

Pipes are made in a huge shop having mill and electric welding shop equipment. The modern automatic control methods in use at the plant ensure that the pipes are precision made. Last summer, the output of the pipe-rolling shop was doubled. At the present time production stands at 180 thousand tonnes of continuous piping a year. The factory is soon to make pipes for the manufacture of bearings and the final pipes are to be made before the end of this year.



## POWER BRIDGE OVER SAND HILLS

A big power line has come into operation, delivering electricity from the Mary power station (Turkmenia) to Karakul (Uzbekistan).

Stretching for 388 kilometres across the south Karakum Desert, it links the biggest electric station in the Turkmen re-

public with a developing area of chemical and mining industry in the valley of the Zarafshan River.

Hundreds of kilometres of super-high voltage power lines have been built in Central Asia over the past few years. There is a unified grid linking the

Nurek hydrostation in Tadzhikistan, the Syrdarya and Tashkent thermal stations in Uzbekistan, and the Toktogul hydrostation in Kirghizia. The plans are to extend the power line from Karakul to the south where the Talmardzhas thermal station is now being built in the Kasha Steppe, and still further to Gazar.

## SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO WOMEN'S LABOUR

Medical examinations of the women workers at the Sparta knitting mill in Vilnius, made on the initiative of the labour protection department at the Lithuanian Council of Trade Unions, showed that women working at the mill feel equally well before the beginning of work and towards the end of the shift. There was practically no difference in the cardiograms taken at intervals of seven hours. The system of labour protection used at this mill has been approved by the Lithuanian trade unions as a model one.

There is a special system of psychological relaxation used at the mill. No less important is the creation of conditions that enable the women to combine their routine work with creative tasks and intellectual activities. Apart from gymnastics which lasts for an hour, the women workers have several work pauses during a seven-hour shift. They spend them in special rest-rooms. Rest in upholstered chairs, soothing music, colour slides with peaceful landscapes and a tonic drink remove fatigue, calm the nervous system and actualize official presence.

Women with young children are given additional summer leaves. They may spend their holidays at the mill's recreation centres or go to a sanatorium or a mother-and-child holiday-home with the accommodation costs covered fully by the trade union.

## MAMMOTH MACHINES FOR COAL QUARRIES

A Zhdanov works in the Ukraine has started commercial production of roller excavating complexes for coal strip mining in Siberia.

One such complex mines up to 15,500,000 tonnes of coal a year and can operate in rigorous climates — all its carrying parts are covered up to frosts of -40°C and lower. Only five people operate the machine using automatic devices.

## FRENCH SCHOOLCHILDREN VISIT RIGA

Senior farmers at Secondary School No. 79 in Riga, the capital of Latvia, have played host to a group of senior farmers from Morsellas and Calais, who study Russian. The French children have come to the USSR to learn to speak the language more fluently and to see how their Soviet counterparts live.

Their hosts in Riga prepared a very full programme. They showed them around the city and its suburbs, for instance, the seaside resort of Jurmala. They arranged sports competitions, visits to the theatre, to exhibitions, and film showings. School No. 79's boyish groups, the French were taught how to make soups of amber to sing Russian songs and even how to cook Russian pancakes.

## Ancient Roman camp near Kerch

Leningrad archaeologists have discovered a military camp, belonging to Roman legionaries, in the Crimea. The discovery was made last summer in the course of excavations at Ilurat, a fortified town at the approaches to the legendary Panticapaeon (now Kerch), formerly capital of the Bosphorus Kingdom.

Ilurat first attracted attention thanks to the discovery there of many monuments and relics of everyday use dating back to the late Hellenic epoch. However, it wasn't until the archaeologists unearthed the remains of a fortress wall and reconstructed the town's general layout which fully corresponds to classical descriptions of Roman fortifications — a square with a rectangular intersection at its centre.

Scholars believe that Ilurat was founded in 43-46 A.D. by Roman legionaries, taking part in the dynastic struggles of the Bosphorus Kings. As a result, Rome retained its control over the northern region of the Black Sea and defended garrisons there. The barracks, built of massive stone walls, show that this was no temporary camp, but a permanent fort.

## Science and technology

## SEMI-PRECIOUS STONE... FROM CONCRETE

Byelorussian physico-chemists and specialists from the Minsk research institute of building materials have produced concrete-polymer slabs representing an exact imitation of the texture of marble, leucorod, malachite and other precious finishing building materials. The concrete was "enriched" by saturating it with polymer with the help of radioactive tritium. The new materials, which are just as durable as natural stones and are three times as cheap, can be made from low-grade sands and the waste of stone-cutting production.

## TELETHERMOMETER

An infra-red radiometer, developed by specialists from the Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute,

## Places to visit



A hall in the museum.

## YEREVAN'S MUSEUM OF MODERN ART

Modern Armenian paintings, sculptures and drawings are on view at the Museum of Modern Art in Yerevan. The exhibits are changed all the time, and now works are added to the collection. Some of the artists whose work is on view are already famous, others are just starting their careers.

Pride of place is taken by the paintings of Martiros Seryan, Yervand Kocher and Mias Avetisyan.

Seryan's work characterized by its bright colours, opened a new era in the history of Armenian art, enriching it by drawing on the ancient traditions of Armenian miniatures.

Avetisyan continued the Armenian tradition of a colourful synthesis of symbols and reality. His art is inseparably linked with his native land, its nature and its people. This is not to say, however, that he limits himself to national themes, he is also concerned with global problems.

Kocher once had a show, together with Plekhan, in Paris. His canvases, "The Tragedy of War", on view at the museum in Yere-



A painting by Gayane Khachatryan, modern Armenian artist.

van, confirms what the Italian artist, Renato Guttuso said of his work: "Everything is and here, and everything is just beginning."

Artists that have attracted attention comparatively recently

are also widely represented at Yerevan's Museum of Modern Art. Their works provide a vivid panorama of life in this country today. Experiments in colour and composition exist side by side with realistic trends.

## VIEWPOINT

## A UNION OF A HUNDRED CULTURES

Gavril PETROSYAN

Neither the New Soviet Encyclopedia, nor the latest Encyclopaedic Dictionary provide any information on the literature of the Sami or the Itelma peoples. (The Sami with a population of 1,900 live in the north European part of the USSR; the Itelma, numbering 1,300 people come from the Kamchatka Peninsula in the north-east of the USSR.) The fact is that the first works of fiction to have been written in the languages of these two nationalities, date only from 1901. It is by a means of the question therefore, that now literature may soon be added to our multilingual, 77-language-strong, Soviet literature.

Plays in this country are staged in 47 languages, radio and television programmes are broadcast in 87 languages, and books and magazines are published in 80 languages. It should be noted that during the years at Soviet power, 40 nationalities have developed written languages of their own.

But what exactly is represented by all these figures? Let me take as an example the cultural development of the peoples in Daghestan and in the Extracura North.

Daghestan is a small country in the Northern Caucasus populated by numerous nationalities — the Avars, the Lezgians, the Kumyks, the Laks, and others all speaking different languages. Before the 1917 Socialist Revolution, they had as written language of their own, so pre-Islamic, as the name of the individual folk signified never beyond their own village.

Now, the Daghestanians have their own national written language, literature and art. The names of the Daghestanians poet Rasul Gamzatov and composer Murat Kazhiev are well known to this country and abroad.

Whereas half a century ago, few people even in Russia knew anything about the Udeghes, the Yukaghir, the Enets, the Koryaks and the Chukchi — minority nationalities from the North — today, there are novels, stories and poems written in the languages of these peoples. Thanks to translations into Russian, a broad section of the Soviet reading public is well acquainted with the names of the Chukchi writers Yuri Rytkheu and Antonina Eremova and the Yukaghir, who belong to the 600-strong Yukaghir people, and of the Evenk writer Nikolai Kalitko, and the Udegha Dzhani Kimonko.

All this may create the impression that only such minority peoples, who had no writing of their own, benefited from joining the Soviet Union. This is not so. Although there has been written Georgian and Armenian languages from times immemorial, nearly ninety per cent of both the Armenians and the Georgians were illiterate before the establishment of the USSR. Today, Georgia, Armenia and the Baltic and Central Asian republics have more college students per 10,000 of the population than many developed European countries.

National cultures in the Soviet Union actively enrich each other. This process is promoted by the regular days and weeks of literature, theatre and music held by each constituent republic in some other parts of the Soviet Union, and by the "rational, lively and other cultural exchange" between them.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## ALTAI TODAY

Historically, the towns and cities of the Altai Territory in Siberia had no major industry, writes PRAVDA. Today, however, there are dozens of engineering, chemical, textile and foodstuffs factories in the cities of Rubtsovsk, Barnaul, and Biysk.

Present-day Altai is one of Siberia's large agro-industrial complexes. Side by side with a highly developed agriculture, major industry is concentrated here. The volume of the latter's production amounts to 4,500 million rubles a year, i.e., twice as much as that deriving from agricultural produce. New industries are being built, and workers' towns and settlements are growing up. Scientists expect the Altai region to develop primarily as an agro-industrial complex. This means that the green field will be given to the development of the engineering and chemical industry for agriculture, and in the processing of agricultural produce.

## WHAT MAKES A MAN SPIRITUALLY RICH?

Anyone enmeshed in the ivory tower of his own nation is spiritually impoverished. But equally poor is the man devoid of national pride who crosses out his own heritage at one fell swoop of the pen, replacing it by a universalist variant, writes Altai author Siva Kaputliyan in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. The true internationalist is the person who loves his own nation, at the same time as reaching out to a hand to other people. By drawing from the common source and generously sharing what is his with others he becomes twice as rich — by virtue both of what he takes and gives.

Armenian culture, according to Kaputliyan, is experiencing a new renaissance, thanks to translations into the Russian language, the works of early poets,

philosophers, historians and mathematicians are becoming known in the world. It is not without significance, that the Kirgiz author, Chingiz Aitmatov, selected as the epigraph to his novel, "A Day Lasting Longer Than a Century", lines by our poet Nizami, who lived over a thousand years ago and is today spoken about as of a new living star. Having read Nizami, Ukrainians poet Ivan Drach hurried to Yerevan in order to understand this "concentrate of earth, stone and spirit" as he has dubbed Armenia.

Two main themes are intertwined in my consciousness and, therefore, in my work, says Kaputliyan. Armenia, the land of my fathers — its past, present and future, and the fate of my people, and the roads that led me to the other people of our country. Supposing one imagines my heart depicted as a point on a map, the way it loves is, for example, the symmetrical dotted lines will stretch, on the one hand, to my blood brothers, Armenians, scattered around the world, and, on the other, to all corners of the Soviet Union, to my compatriots to spirit, with whom I feel as even greater affinity. I once called our community of spirit, the writer says, a kind of emotional internationalism. All these roads, Kaputliyan emphasizes, join of the crossroads of my heart.

## ENERGY OF THE FUTURE

Even though the development of power engineering is in the ascendancy, specialists have good reason to believe that the latest super generators can hardly be perfected — any further increase in their dimensions and power comes into conflict with a host of technical and economic problems, writes Akademichan Igor Glebov in the SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper. Consequently, he argues, science must break new ground in this field. Scientists throughout the world, he continues, are working on electric machines using different physical principles than of present, say the superconductivity phenomenon.

The All-Union Research Institute of Electric Machines has been studying superconductivity for several years now, he writes, and has tested the world's first cryogenic turbogenerators of 20,000 kW.

Superconductivity practically eliminates loss of power in the machine — which means that given a set capacity it is possible to develop a superconductive generator two to three times smaller than the present ones — at leaving the size unchanged to sharply boost its power. Simultaneously the machine's efficiency reaches 99.5 per cent, something unachieved in the practice of power engineering. Superconductivity has enormous potential, the scientists believe, as until 10,000,000 kW — which equals the capacity of two Krasnoyarsk power stations.

An experimental commercial CTG-20 prototype will be the forerunner of even more powerful machines. A 500,000 kW unit will be developed in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985), which will be followed by a 1,000,000 kW unit.

## FEAR NOT CENSURE

Only ceaseless labour, a constant striving to get ahead, the wish to climb even higher heights in one's profession, can bring true accomplishment to the artist, and the more he achieves, the more exacting standards he must set himself, writes Alexander Reizen, the well-known singer, in the SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA newspaper. A true singer, says Reizen, has complete mastery of his voice, as of an instrument, and can reproduce every shade of feeling and emotion. Singing can be compared with painting, he continues, all water-colours, pastel — all these must be present in one's voice in order to convey the slightest emotion.

Natural endowment is doubtless very important in this respect, Reizen contends — a singer will never manage without the appropriate timbre, overtone, rhythmically, "timbre" of voice. But to make this timbre produce results, he charges, can only come from daily, painstaking work.

No singer can afford to rest on his laurels — as a poet once rightly said: "fear not censure, but rather intoxicating praise". A true artist has to strive for perfection all his life.



## Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

### Svetlana SMIRNOVA



Presenting his new movie "Someone Else's Letter" at the Moscow Cinema Club, a few years ago, film director Ilya Averbakh spoke roughly as follows: "The main role in this film is played by Svetlana Smirnova, a 17-year-old debutante. The first aside pravens of the movie showed that even professional completely identified Svetlana with the heroine. I wish therefore to assure you in advance: Svetlana is real life is utterly dissimilar to Zluka Begunkova, the heroine of the film — in fact the opposite is a complete contrast — she is a good-natured, considerate and thoroughly good person."

At the time this was just taken as a director's gimmick, though the warning was timely one. Now that Smirnova

has acted in more than 200 parts, one begins to detect a regularity in her art. It has become evident that the actress excels in playing characters with diametrically opposed personalities to her own. Such, it appears, is the rare talent of her gift.

In "Someone Else's Letter" Svetlana acted a terrifying character. At 15, Zluka Begunkova had a very definite idea of her own of what the world was about in which there was no room for doubt of any sort, and least of all doubt in her own rightness and her right to teach others. She was utterly lacking in an understanding of the invisibility of another soul. "A fanatic with serene eyes who believes she is destined to bring justice to the world, without realizing

what she is doing. Convinced she is a saint," this was Averbakh's definition of the role. Svetlana, herself, was a charming character, brimming over with youthful gaiety. She had but a year and a half's academic work behind her — at the studio of the Leningrad Theatre of the Young Spectator where she had earned straight from the country.

The combination of the looks of an angel with an appalling character was a hair-raising one. The outstanding trait in the actress's performance was her complete and very real mystical integration with the character of her heroine.

Smirnova as Zluka Begunkova was a phenomenal success. At the All-Union Film Festival she was awarded the prize for the best debutante. Smirnova's two following film parts — the fairy-tale movie "The Little Red Riding Hood" and the historical drama "The Last Days of Pompeii" — were simply insignificant. The role of the trouble boy and girl in the inherent weakness of these films, but it was Svetlana here who was in essence playing herself: a good-natured, sweet girl. Further proof that such parts are counterproductive for Svetlana, and detract from her performance, was provided by the movie "Married for the First Time", made by the well-known Soviet director Leonid Gaidai. Here the actress again collides with a human type that is hateful to her. This time she plays the part of a soulless and heartless philistine, who aims at worldly success at any price — even at the price of the happiness and very early at the life of her own mother. "Married for the First Time" is a melodrama. Smirnova, however, dispenses with the traditional division into "black and white" typical of the genre. Her Tamara is charming, elegant, and even entirely gorgeous in her behavior.

When praising young actors one generally speaks of their shrewdness, of the ease with which they step into a part, their dynamism. While possessing all these attributes, there is another aspect to Svetlana Smirnova that strikes one — her mature talent and professionalism surprising in such a young actress.

Tatyana BORISOVA

## 'MASKS AND MIMES' FROM THE GDR

An exhibition called "Masks and Mimes", consisting of ritual and theatrical masks of various epochs and peoples drawn from the Ethnographical Museum in Leipzig, the oldest treasury of art in the GDR, is now on view at the Ethnographical Museum of the Peoples of the USSR, in Leningrad.

All continents are represented in this wide-ranging exhibition. Among the exhibits are festive helmet masks of the African Masai tribe, costumes belonging to the actors of the Chinese classical opera, and other treasures collected by travellers, scientists, scholars and missionaries.

## Songs that have survived over centuries

Old Georgian songs, well known in the 11th to 16th centuries, have been revived by the Georgian composer and music critic Valerian Mgrdichev, who spent twenty years recording them in the rural areas of Soviet Georgia. By comparing different variants of the Georgian melodies (the composer recorded

more than 800), Mgrdichev has succeeded in reviving the polyphony of many festive and ritual songs, the pride of Georgian musical folklore since time immemorial. "Georgian Folk Songs", a monograph containing 60 melodies that are absolutely unique, is the outcome of his painstaking work.



Parisian quartet in Lithuania

This Parisian quartet was recently a big hit at the Lithuanian State Philharmonic in Vilnius.

It was the quartet's first visit to the USSR. This quartet, which was founded several years ago by Paris conservatoire graduates, has won awards at a festival of chamber music and the "Young Masters of France" contest.

# BUSINESS



Under a long-term agreement for the further development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and India, the construction of an oil refinery is nearing completion in the Indian town of Mathura. This complex is but one example of the beneficial Indian-Soviet cooperation in the oil and petrochemical industries. With the Soviet Union's assistance, about 40 oil fields have been found in India; the USSR has also helped build several major enterprises which process about a third of all Indian oil.

It is the photo: a group of Indian and Soviet specialists at the oil refinery in Mathura.

## GROWING TRADE WITH FINLAND

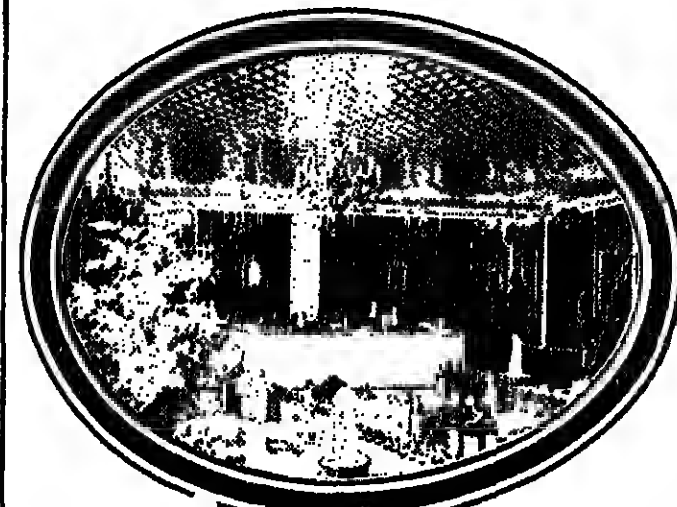
A Finnish delegation, headed by A. Karjalainen, Chairman of the Bank of Finland and Chairman of the Finnish side of the permanent intergovernmental Soviet-Finnish commission on economic cooperation, visited the Soviet Union recently in connection with celebrations to mark the 60th anniversary of the State Bank of the USSR.

In view of the forthcoming 25th session of the commission, talks were held between N. S. Patolichev, Minister for Foreign Trade and Chairman of the Soviet side of the commission, and A. Karjalainen on fundamental questions of trade and economic cooperation. It was stressed that during the period the commission had been in operation, the Soviet-Finnish trade grew by more than eight times.

The two sides agreed with satisfaction that the long-term programme for the development and intensification of cooperation in trade, the economy, industry, science and technology, covering the period up to 1990, and the protocol on the elaboration and extension of this programme up to 1995, signed by L. Brezhnev and U. Kekkonen, envisage the following: further significant growth in the volume of mutual trade; expansion of cooperation in the joint projects; the promoting of cooperation in production and specialization, in addition to other forms of mutually advantageous cooperation.

In 1981—the first year of the trade agreement for 1981-1985—trade will reach a record level of 5,000 million roubles.

IF YOU WANT TO RELAX AND HAVE A GOOD TIME — HAVE IT WITH US!



No need to postpone your business talk till the morrow. Why not continue it after 7 p.m. at the Business Club's new restaurant at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries (VVO Sovincentr).

The cosy interior, entertaining floor show, abundant Russian and exquisite West European cuisine, and excellent cellar will offer our clients will make your night with us a night worth remembering.

Don't forget to visit our after-restaurant Russky, Continental, Express and our numerous bars.

Bills are payable in hard currency on with the following credit cards: American Express, Visa, Carte Blanche, Diner's Club, Eurocard.

For bookings phone 253-77-20.

Our address: Moscow, 12 Krasnaya Pristanskaya Embankment.



## Contacts and contracts

N. N. Patolichev, Soviet Minister for Foreign Trade, received and had talks with D. Kendall, a prominent American businessman and Chairman of PepsiCo Inc.

The latest medical equipment produced by the Austrian firm of Beckmann Instruments, can be seen at an exhibition which has opened in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia.

Beckmann Instruments, one of

the world's leading producers of medical equipment, is displaying instruments in wide use in various spheres of clinical and experimental medicine.

The SIG company, Switzerland, arranged a symposium in Moscow recently on packing tea and other similar consumable goods. The packaging of small quantities of such products for one time use only, tea-bags etc., was also discussed. Experts from SIG and the West German firm of Bühler-MAG, which also participated in the symposium, reported on the technology and equipment used for these purposes.

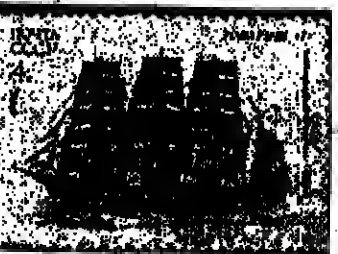
## FORESTERS EXCHANGE EXPERIENCE

In Moscow, Canadian and Soviet forestry experts have been attending a meeting of the working group on cooperation in forestry which has just ended. Attention was concentrated on deciphering space photographs taken of large forests; effective fire-fighting techniques; methods of replenishing the forest in timber-logging areas and mountains; microbiological and chemical means of pest control; the establishment of plantations of medicinal herbs and on other similar matters.

Close contacts between Soviet and Canadian foresters were set up in 1974. At its first meeting in 1979 the working group of

## Philately

### SAILS OVER WAVES



The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a block of stamps depicting Soviet sailing ships providing training for would-be captains and navigators in the merchant and fishing fleets. One of the stamps shows the "Tovrichik" sailing ship sunk by the Japanese in 1941 (4 kopeks). The others depict the "Vesny" (Spring), "Krasnyy" (Red) and "Zvezda" (Star) ships (16, 15, 20 and 22 kopeks).

## Actors study dissertations

Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Peace Prize winner, philosopher, music critic and physician, might have been surprised to learn that his research papers would be of interest to a theatre. Nevertheless, they were used as background material in the production of a new play "The Man From the Black Coast" put on by the theatre of Tbilisi, Georgia. "We found three theses by Schweitzer in the research library of Tbilisi University," says Karel Ind, the theatre's director and People's Artist of the USSR. "The first paper related to material for a Doctor of Philosophy degree which Schweitzer defended in 1900. By studying these works we arrived at a better understanding of the views of this outstanding humanist, on which he based his life, a life entirely dedicated to other people. We were thus able to delve deeper into the character we were going to recreate on the stage."

## FACTS and EVENTS

Cinema. The 30th International Film Week has ended in Mannheim, the FRG, with 19 countries having participated, including film-makers from the Soviet Union. The week's distinguishing feature is that only those film producers who are at the start of their careers take part. The Soviet entry for the competition is the documentary, "The Shepherds from Tusheti", directed by I. Chikhalidze.

Museums. A new museum which will trace the biography and literary development of the great Russian poet Alexander Blok who lived in the late 19th and early 20th centuries is to be opened at his estate in the village of Shakhmatovo, near Moscow. Only the park of the poet's former home has been preserved. His house is now to be rebuilt from descriptions and photographs.

Festivals. In Bratislava, the Sixth Prize of the Danube Television Festival has ended. This year one of the winners of the festival competition for the best programme for children and teenagers was the film made by Soviet television, "Elektronik's Adventures".



Giovanna, an Italian singer, is now touring the USSR. Her presentation is both impersonal and lyrical, sometimes accompanied by the piano. In the photo: Giovanna (right) walking through the old streets of Rome, capital of Azerbaijan.

## WHAT'S ON!

October 17-19

- | THEATRES  | FILMS  | EXHIBITIONS   |
|---|--|---|
| Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 17—Sizemsky, "Icarus" (ballet); 18 (mat)—Hortel, "Vain Precautions" (ballet); 19 (eve), 19—Variety concert.   | Lost Among the Living (Leningrad). About the battle of Stalingrad with some battle scenes. Cinema: "Alma" (88 min, 1960). Metro: "Shabashka" (88 min, 1960). | Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Club (20 Kuznetsky Island). Exhibition by Eugene, whose work is well known abroad. From 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Metro: "Arbat" (88 min, 1960). |
| Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 18 (mat)—Glinka, "Ivan Susanin" (opera); 19 (eve)—Rahpel, "The Angers" (ballet).  | Head Blow (France). About the battle of Stalingrad. From this film a scene is taken from the film "The Angers" (ballet).                                     | Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Club (20 Kuznetsky Island). Exhibition by Eugene, whose work is well known abroad. From 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Metro: "Arbat" (88 min, 1960). |
| Sizemsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 17—Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 18 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 19 (eve)—Kirenelkov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera); 19 —Minkis, "Don Quixote" (ballet).                                     | Head Blow (France). About the battle of Stalingrad. From this film a scene is taken from the film "The Angers" (ballet).                                     | Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Club (20 Kuznetsky Island). Exhibition by Eugene, whose work is well known abroad. From 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Metro: "Arbat" (88 min, 1960). |
| Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). Guest performances of the Bolshoi Company of the Swedish Royal Opera. 17 (mat, eve)—Massenet, "Mignon". Performances by the Operetta Theatre 18 (mat, eve)—Chadkov, "Kholodnyy" (18 min); 19 (eve)—Kallman, "Meritsa" (18 min); 19 (eve)—Kallman, "Meritsa" (18 min). | Head Blow (France). About the battle of Stalingrad. From this film a scene is taken from the film "The Angers" (ballet).                                     | Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists Club (20 Kuznetsky Island). Exhibition by Eugene, whose work is well known abroad. From 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Metro: "Arbat" (88 min, 1960). |

## ESPECIALLY FOR WOMEN!

At Moscow's Leipzig store, the GDR Association "Erebe" has mounted an exhibition-sale of perfume and cosmetics from the GDR.

The cosmetologists of that country demonstrate the latest in make-up to customers. They provide advice on the use of new cosmetic products, and give consultations on

care of the face and hair.

On display are over a hundred different perfumes and cosmetic goods presented by such popular names as Berlin-Kosmetik, Londa, Aurore-Automatik, and Pallas. They include shampoos, creams, vitamin lotions and balsams, hair dyes, deodorants, perfumes, lip-sticks, nail polish, and eye-shades.

## CONCERT HALLS

The "Moscow Autumn" Third Festival of Soviet Music.

Composers Club (8/10 Nezhdenova St.). 17—Chamber concert. 4 p.m. 17—Concert of choral and chamber music for Russian folk instruments, 7 p.m.

## SPORTS

Hockey. Players who won the Canada Cup for the Soviet Union are among the Dynamo team.

BANDY

Olympic Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 17 and 19—National tournament for Olympic Sports Complex Prize. On 17, at 3 p.m., 5.50 p.m., 7.30 p.m. On 19, at noon, 2.30 p.m., 5 p.m., 7.30 p.m.

## WEATHER

Moscow, city and region, cool. Slight rain at the beginning of the period. Night temperatures about zero, 9-4°C during the day.

Real winter has not in East and Siberia with minus 25-30°C.

## SOVIET MACHINE-TOOL RECEIVES GOLD MEDAL

A big gold medal and an honorary diploma, the main prize of the autumn fair at Leipzig, have been awarded to a model of a quadrilateral plier, designed by the Borovichi Woodworking Tools Factory, in the Novgorod Region.

## Jalintex expands its sales in this country

Fashion show of ready-made clothes, organized by the French firm of Jalintex, took recently place at the Moscow representative office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

On this occasion, David Birese, President of Jalintex, told an "MNI" correspondent: "We offered representatives of Soviet foreign trade and industrial organizations a collection of 180 models of men's and women's clothes—jackets, coats and jackets made of natural leather, knitted garments

and bathing suits. This time we decided to bring items of tableware with us, too.

"Jalintex products that appeared on the Soviet market five years ago," David Birese said. "Our main partner in the USSR is VVO Export-Import, which annually buys from us goods worth an average of about 40 million roubles amounting to 17 per cent of the firm's total exports."

Jalintex arranges one or two fashion shows each year in the Soviet Union.